## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

by Europeans in Asia to Their Friends.

INDIA'S SALVATION ARMY.

Its Peculiar Method of Reaching the Intemperate Natives.

GAMBLING IN CHINA AND THE EAST.

Favorite Tipples and Games of More Than Half the World-Drinking Saki in Japan -Chinese Fondness for Samshu-How the Mikade Drinks Champague-Asiatic Gamblers-Betting on Cricket Fights and Quail Combats-Lotteries In the Pacific-Somothing About the Greeks as

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR.



tacked India. A company of reformed Englishmen and women sailed against intemperance in a truly original way. They discarded their English clothes and put on

and a twist of the sheet not seldom showed bare legs as well. The girls appeared upon the stage and told their experiences with intoxicating drinks tastic drumming up of recruits went on as is seen in the Salvation Army of this coun-

The better class of foreigners were disgusted with the antes of the Salvationists, and they claimed that they did the cause of temperance more harm than good. The Salvation Army officers replied that they wanted to show the Hindoos that they were their brothers, and that they could be closer ir brothers, and that they could be closer to them while wearing the same dress. They said that they proposed to go throughout India and to carry their crusade into each district stuck into the tube, and the purchaser pays attired in the dress of the natives. It is hardly probable, however, that they will do with a number on it he has the number of this, for the dress of both sexes in some of cakes represented by it, if not, he gets the remote districts of India is not more nothing. A common game at Chinese dincomprehensive than the fig leaves of the

## INTEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

Intemperance is growing to an alarming extent in India. The sale of beer and liquors is licensed by the English Governliquors is licensed by the English Govern-ment, and John Bull adds to his pile by usually run by stock companies in houses every finger of bad whisky that the poor called tan koon. These houses have two Hindoos drink, Queen Victoria sent 2,000,-000 gallons of beer from England to India alone are played for, and in the other of in a single year, and in addition to this she which silver and gold are used. A fan-tan has licensed breweries all over the country.



There is a sort of palm in India, which, being tapped, produce- a liquor which, by several days' fermentation, becomes intoxicating. Nature has thus provided India with cheap weans of getting drunk, and her people have taken advantage of it. The English liquors are however, preferred, and wherever our civilization goes, our strong drinks make progress in advance of our

Korea was opened to Western ideas and men a little over a decade ago, and the Koreans were delighted with Scotch whisky and Jamacia rum. They had never seen bottles before and they prized these as rare curiosities. In many of the huts through out Koren you may find beer bottles and whisky bottles set up as works of fine art, and taking the place that we allot to rare bits of china or Venetian cut glass. English beer, French brandy and Scotch whisky are now sold all over the East, and nearly every town in Japan of any size has its liquor store. In both Japan and China the different brands of ales and liquors are counterfeited by the natives. The labels on them are forged, and the poorest of intoxicants are sold under forged names.

THE MIKADO'S FAVORITE TIPPLE.

The Chinese are very fond of champagne and when I called upon any of the Govern-ment officials in China, Japan or Korea, champagne was brought out. Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of China, drinks with this callers when he wants to terminate the interview, and the bringing in of the spark-ling liquid serves the same purpose as coffee sometimes does in the East. The Mikado of Japan is passionately fond of champagne, and it is whispered at Tokio that His Majesty now and then drinks too much of Champagne intoxication lasts for a full day after the liquor has been drunk, and these periodical sprees of the Emperor, if in-deed the stories told of him indulging in them are true, must be a serious matter to his Cabinet and the ladies of the palace.

I attended at Soul, the capital of Korea, a review of the army, and drank champagne is company with General Dye and the other make up for the lack of these two great leatures of American chance by betting on reorganize the troops. We clinked glasses cock fights, bird fights and cricket fights. with the big-intred Korean Generals, and This fighting of crickets is one of the insti-upon going to the palace had again to drink tutions of China, and crickets are caught, the same liquor in company with the King's fed and trained for fighting. There is a fixed diet for them, and part of their food consists of honey and boiled chestnuts. If Joined with him in a jigger of some liquor they get sick, they are fed with a diet of ling to eat it."

TAKE A PEG WITH ME

which was as strong as Chartreuse, and I seldom made a call upon any of the foreigners in Asia without being asked to take a peg. "Pegs" is the name for drinks among the English all over the East. "Come and have a peg with me" means "come and take a drink," and the expression rose, I am told, from the old saying that every drink that a man takes puts a peg into his coffin.

SAMSHU AND SAKI.

Speaking of drinking, every nation of the East has its own native intoxicant. For unnumbered centuries the yellow-faced Chinaman has brightened his almond eye with samshu. And it is now 2,600 years ago since saki, the national brandy of Japan was invented. Both samshu and saki are rice brandy, and it is said that 7 per cent of the entire rice crop of Japan is turned into this liquor. It pays over \$2,000,000 a year in revenue taxes, and its brewers have to pay a license and a percentage on the amount of their sales. No Japanese dinner is complete without saki, and it is customary for a party to use but one cup, taking a drink, and then rinsing out the cup in a bowl of water kept for the purpose, and



Ainos Drinking

handing it to his next neighbor. The liquor and women sailed from London to Bombay, and there began their war against intemperdrunkards. They believe that drink came from the gods, and think that a man is very close to heaven when he is under its influ-

In Japan proper, I saw much drinking but very little drunkenness, and during my the dresses of the na- whole year in Asia, mixing with all classes tives. This dress in many of the districts, is little more than a dirty white sheet, wrapped in folds around the bare body, and the fair white skin of these Canasians these Caucasians enness by two pretty Japanese geisha girls shone out strangely on a miniature stage at Nikko. This was among their blacker brethren. Most of them were barefooted them were barefooted girls to sing to, and play for, the guests.

GAMBLING FOR DINNERS. Gambling is naturally associated with drinking, and all of the Eastern nations are fond of games of chance. The Chinese are in this garb. The men paddled about the streets with drum and fife, and the same fanhas 1 cent set aside for his supper, will go to a cook stand and invest that cent upon the little lottery which the man runs in con-nection with it. If he win he may get two bers, while others are blank. The numbers ners is the guessing the number of fingers which one man thrusts out quickly before the eyes of his neighbors. If the guess is

wrong the guesser has to take a drink of Fan-tan is the greatest Chinese game of rooms, in one of which cash or copper coins table has four numbers on it, one, two, three and four, and it takes three men to manage the game. At the head sits the croupier, who has a great pile of copper cash, each with a little square hole in its middle and each as big around as a red cent.

PLAYING FAN-TAN.

He gathers up a double handful of these and puls them under a tin basin. The gamblers who stand around the table then put their money on one of the four numbers, and as they do so the shroff, or cashier, of the game takes an account of them and looks to see that the money is not counterfeit. A third man connected with the game is also present to pay over the money to the winners. As soon as the game is ready the basin is taken off and the croupier, by poking an ivory rod into the hole of the cash, draws away four at a time. The number last left at the last drawing decides the winning or the losing. If the money comes out even and four cash are left the money of four wins. And if three or two are left those putting their money on four save the amount of their stake. All on number one lose. It is in the same ratio on the other numbers, and the gambler has one chance of winning, two of not losing is one species of fan-tan. Another is where



ount of his stakes, but if any one of the other three numbers win he loses. There are as many other kinds of games played on these fan-tan boards as are played on the roulette table, and the chances are in all cases with those who run the game. Even in paying the winnings 7 per cent is usually taken out to deiray the expense of the proprietors, and the professionals, as usual make the money. China has its policy game, which is not much different from that known in America, and a great deal of gambling goes on by means of cards.

CRICKET FIGHTING. There are few horses in South China, and there is little horse racing among the na-tives. The Chinese have not yet learned to mosquitoes, and they are groomed and trained like horses. Before being caught they are weighed, and there is a fixed regulation as to their sizes. Each cricket has its record pasted up on the doors of the house in which the fight is to take place, and the owner of the cricket which wins gets 10 per cent of all the bets. A good fighting cricket is very valuable, and its fame goes abroad in the land. It will bring a big sum, and when it dies according to a big sum, and when it dies, according to Archdeacon Grey, it is buried in a silver coffin. The cricket pit is a low tub which is placed on a table. After the insects are weighed and groomed they are put into this tub and tickled with straws until they rush at each other with loud chirrups, and fight to the death. They are as brave as fighting cocks, and they wrestle, bite and tear each

other, till one or the other dies.

Quail fights are common all over China and they are carried on much as cock fighting is in New Orleans. The quaits fight fiercely, but the spectators must be very quiet in order that the fighting birds be not frightened. In most cases the bird is purposely made deaf while training, and this is done by blowing into the bird's ear with a tube. Pigeon fighting also furnishes much opportunity for Chinese betting, and cock fighting is common in some parts of the

GAMBLING IN SIAM.

The Siamese are inveterate gamblers, and there are more gambling houses than there are stores in Bangkok. The Chinese own the most of these bouses, and the business is allowed to go on on account of the big revenue which it pays to the Government. Shells are still used to some extent as money in Siam and India, and a great deal of this gambling is done with corrie shells, which are about the size of a lima bean, and which, in Siam, take the place of cash. Singapore and Penang are noted for their gambling houses, and all over the West Pacific you will find great quantities of lottery tickets for sale. The Manilla lottery there takes the place of the Louisiana lottery in America, and its drawings are participated in by both foreigners and natives. There are lotteries in Egypt, Greece and Trakes and Coinches and Trakes and Coinches and Trakes are lotteries. and Turkey, and Cairo has numerous gam-bling houses, at which the games are played on the same plan of those at Monte Carlo, but not with the same honesty. The Greeks are fond of gambling, and, though they are in the main respectable and upright in their own land, they have a very bad reputation in Egypt, and a great part of the criminal notes of the Alexandria newspapers are made up of the fights among them. The Burmese have their gambling games. You will find card-playing and dies-throwing going on in nearly every part of India, and in short, I doubt where there is



a place in the world in which games of chance are not played for money. That same attribute of human nature which

OUEER CUSTOMS IN SITKA Interesting Facts About the Natives of Our Northern Territory.

T. C. Jewett, of Sitka, Alaska, was formerly a resident of Mower county, Minnesota. He was appointed Commissioner of Alaska during the Cleveland regime. He says:

"Sitka is an old Russian town-once with 3,500 population and manufactures and shipbuilding. Now it has not over 250 white population, including Russians-and some of those somewhat mixed-and about 1,000 natives. We call the natives Indians. but they are as distinct from the North American Indian as the Caucasian and Africau. I have seen much that leads me to the conclusion that they are the descendants from the prehistoric race, the Mound Builders. And the more I see of them the more it grows into a belief. They are industrious, enterprising and provident, and fast improving and assimilating to the manners and customs of the whites. Their ideas of marriage and divorce are unique, requiring but little formality or ceremony. When a man thinks about preparations for dying he selects as his successor his best marriageable friend and turns his wife over to him in lieu of life insurance. A man in the ranche-native village-with nothing ailing him, got bent on dying of heart disease and selected his best man and turned his wife worth at least \$15,000 over to him. He isn't dead yet, and lives in the same house with them. Lately husband No. 3 has come into the family, and they are all living together in her spacious, omfortable, well furnished house, happy as

WAITING TO KILL WALLACE. Why the Anthor of Ben Hur Slept With a

Pistol Under His Pillow. Ladies' Home Journal.) husband stand shoulder to shoulder differing only in his wearing the straps. She had need of all her courage in some of their hairneed of all her courage in some of their hairgriszling experiences in New Mexico, when
her husband was Governor there. They
found border ruffianism in all its pristine

Sensations were the wonderfully effective
and novel elec' ic rose worn by Mrs. Bonalds, and the cas, perfect in all its details,
of Miss Walt's hitman as Pocahontas, though
Mme. Nordica's stall "at the North Pole" year he had lived (he was then 21) pledged with so much at stake they played very carnestly and Ben Hur "wore his beaver up" and pistol cocked for him.

Finally he took lodgings in the same hotel, and at night General Wallace closed the door of his room. His wife speaking of best not to have it open — is in the house watching his chance to shoot me." We can fancy the alacrity with which she then shut the door, and that she probably corked the keyhole, as Miss Pecksniff did the wine bottle, with a curl paper! With rifle at hand and pistol under his pillow, Governor Wallace lay down and slept-better than his wife did, you may be sure.

THE WISDOM OF A GOOSE, An Old Bird Which Had a Good Deal of

Common Sense. New Orleans Pleayune.1 To call a stupid person a goose is a great injustice to the goose, for they have been known to show themselves very sensible, to wit: One goose that warn't a bit of a goose, as the saying goes. This smart goose was quite a pet of the writer, and was very fond

t feeding on soaked bread. However, it did not disdain a dry crust,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1889.

YE FANCIE FAYRES

of London Described by Sir Morel

Mackenzie's Daughter.

ENGLISH CHARITY BAZAARS.

Labouchere's Curt Reply to a Fascinating

Reggar

and Fancy Fete, where it was made quite a feature, was the leading about of pretty little girls, who were permitted to be kissed for a consideration. What a beneficial effect it must have on the minds of these children to be taught to sell their kisses at a shilling apiece. Surely such a practice would deserve a special clause in the recently passed Children's bill. Where did they come from, these pretty little mites? Ever in these advanced days one can scarcely imagine "the daughters of Belgravia" allowing their little ones to dream of such a thing, for of late years they have discontinued the health of turning them. of such a thing, for of late years they have discontinued the habit of turning them-selves into amateur cigar cutters. No doubt that was the last straw which broke the

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Not so successful, yet by far the prettiestheld this year, was the Thimble League,
Fete, yelept the Midsummer Night's
Dream, where the chief feature was the entertainments given both by professionals
and amateurs. Although stalls were held
by the Princess Victor of Hohenlohe,
Countess Feedore Gleichen, the Dowager
Countess of Winchelsea and others, the fair
was not a great hit financially. Here the

was not a great hit financially. Here the great attraction was the ballet danced twice

daily by sprites (Mme, Kattie Lanner's pupils) in the Albert Hall arena, trans-

formed for the nonce into an Elizabethan garden. There were certainly many novel-ties to be seen here, and yet grave doubts were entertained as to whether it would

cover the expenses it entailed.

When one sees the really deserving chari-

ties for which these fetes are held, even now

thinking—which some 12 years ago evolved the idea of that first Elizabethian Fancie

Fayre, held in the Albert Hall, can invent some new plan for charming coin from the

uncharitable, for it is an extraordinary but

The hush of obedient silence was on the

assembled children of a school in Polack-

town at its fing-raising the other day. The

rotund form of Ald. Amos arising digni-

fiedly on the platform was an inspiration

to respect from the Polish juveniles, who

are cold strangers to much of the English

The generous Alderman glibly advised the urchins of Northern European extrac-

tion to study hard and acquire education

so that they would not be obliged [to toil at

the commonest manual labor for compara-

tively small pay. The world of letters was

before them, he glowingly told, and many

possibilities. "And now," said the pudgy Alderman

"let us see what some of you would like to

Quickly the right fist of a tawny little

'And what would you like to be, my

"A nalderman," shouted the little boy, as

ANCIENT PHONETIC SPELLING.

A Volume Illustrating the Pecaliarities

Medieval Orthography.

It is a striking illustration of the fact

that new light is often found to be only

darkness, that one can see in the library of

the British Museum, under the date of 1585

more than 300 years ago, a volume, the title

grammar notz. Herunto ar also jooind the short sentences ov the wvz Cato, both of

which autorz are translatid out of Latin in-

The author of this sentence spelled button

butn. But this is not quite equal to the di-rection of a letter received lately by a gen,

tleman who was addressed from abroad, as

in the "Youknightid Statts of Aymerrika." The name "Hudson" which originally was

Hodge's son, is found, in English publica

A Living Business Accessory.

Mr. Train (who has just come in)

Mr. Crane (who is very busy)-Friend

Mr. Train (who is still perplexed)-

Where'd you get him?

send him from Texas.

What's he good for ?

tions spelled in 22 different ways.

"Æsopz Fablz, in tru ortography, with

of which is:

too English."

codger in the background appeared above the heads of the others.

little man?" asked Mr. Amos, in a fatherly

or German tongues or modes of thought.

Detroit Sunday News. 1

FAIR ARISTOCRATS AS STALL KEEPERS | husband's back.

ARISTOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. Year by year fancy fairs have grown more aristocratic, until during the past season it was the exception to find a commoner hold-ing a stall, unless it was some much sought-LONDON, November 1 .- In taking up my pen to write on Fancie Fayres, I feel like after American beauty. Among those whose names figure prominently in this season of fetes of all sorts, sizes and description were the Duchess of Leinster, the Countess Romney, the Duchess of Portland, whom everyone was anxious to see; Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, the Countess Cairns, Lady Jane Taylor, the Merchiness of Convig. the critic of a fashion that is gone by, for surely the day of the bazzar, plain or fancy, isover; it is an institution worn out and decaying. It is possible that next season some enterprising individuals, in despair of getting money for some cherished scheme, will venture a forlorn hope and endeavor, with the aid of some startling novelty, to galvanize the dead custom into simulation of life; but the wise will recognize that the of life; but the wise will recognize that the attractions of the Fancy Fair have died of repletion. Let us not mourn for them; for cessful, was that at the old Irish Market in spite of the eagerness which pretty Place at Olympia, with the object of pro-

Beggar.

cause of charity, they must, as a rule, have
been productive of anything but unalloyed
satisfaction to the fair stall-holders.

Acknowledged beauties find it irritating

Acknowledged beauties find it irritating been productive of anything but unalloyed satisfaction to the fair stall-holders.

Acknowledged beauties find it irritating to hear everyone remarking how extremely well a rival's dress becomes her, or that money has been pouring in at a neighboring stall, while she has only succeeded on beguiling a paltry \$100 out of the pockets of that her own costume does not suit her as well as it might. It is all very well for her to console herself with the thought that Mrs. A. has stooped to take the trouble to fascinate indiscriminately, and that is the reason she has succeeded in disposing of her very inferior wayes; the since of a rivel's triumph inferior wares; the sting of a rival's triumph still remains.

The embers of this fading institution flickered almost into animation during the past season, and the arena at the Albert Hall was perpetually enlivened by groups of gaily-dressed stall-holders; but it was only the death struggle, and it is very doubtful whether any of them were successful enough to cover their expenses. Let the charitably inclined take heed of this fact, and not attempt to disturb Fancy Fair as it lies, unregretted, save by a few.

The truth is our jaded appetites require some newer stimulant to charm from us our hard-earned gold. We are weary of old English and Irish villages, al fresco fayres, Shakespearian fetes and the union of nations.

SOMETHING NEW DEMANDED.

Perhaps we are even growing tired of see-ing the same pretty faces in a variety of costumes. Something very wonderful would now be necessary to attract us into visiting this or that hall or riding-school, transformed by the aid of the scene painter into a thing of beauty, and tenanted for the time by some of the loveliest women in

Since first this form of charitable begging came into fashion, the title bestowed by the promoters of "the fair" has always been a great feature; and over and over again Juliet's reasoning as to the little worth attaching to the name has been disproved, while another important item was found to be the spelling of that title. A halo of "The Good Old Days" had to be shed around the bazaar, if it was to be popular, no matter whether it was an ice carnival, a
Japanese tea garden, or a "Midsummer
Night's Dream," and unless the spelling on
the announcements was essentially "Early

One Young Hepeful Who Knows a Good people would imagine it to be a kind of sale of work by a Doreas Society, and would not trouble to read the list of patronesses, even though it might contain the names of all the beautiful peeresses and lovely Americans in

As a rule, the spelling was the line drawn between the fancy fair and the bazaar, for they are very different things nowadays, the latter term having been appropriated by old ladies of the "Tabby" type, who hold functions in back drawing rooms, where underclothing, dolls and knitted articles are the chief objects offered for sale, and who draw themselves up in virtuous indignation at the very mention of a "fayre," and who would probably leave the room at a proposal that they should give their aid to the good cause by appearing as the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet," or an old Irish peasant, even under the cloak of that charity, which covers such a multitude of sins. BEAUTIFUL MARTYRS.

The list of patronesses was, of course, an other matter of importance. But from the regularity with which the names of fashionable beauties appeared as stall-holders, it is to be concluded that this did not give great trouble. At nearly every fete this year we might have seen the same ladies making martyrs of themselves and standing day after day for several hours in the hope of extorting gold from a public who seemed as a rule possessed of a desire, very unnatural at a bazaar, to have their full money's worth.

It cannot possibly be for pleasure that these dames of high degree sacrificed their time nor for the satisfaction of donning an effective fancy costume; for during this season very many ladies, disregarding the fact that it was a fancy fair, appeared in ordinary attire. Therefore, it can only be that these leaders of the "Upper Ten" possess a larger share of good nature than their more humble sisters.

There was, too, as a rule, a certain regularity in the arrangement of the stall-holders managed by a bevy of fair Americans, Lady Randolph Churchill being especially energetic, while the Duchess of Marlborough And the Lee Wallace and her susband stand shoulder to shoulder differing only in his wearing the straps. She had sensations were the wonderfully effective glory, and General Wallace set about break. came in for a large share of admiration. Ining up the business. One of a gang who boasted that he had killed a man for every cost he had lived (he was then 21) pledged in spite of the rival attractions of Lady Carew, who, as usual, presided over the his word and honor as a desperado that he fish pond, and the Ladies Chomondeley would track Wallace till he had shot him; working as hard as ever, the Countess d Mosella and Lady Feodore Sturt. Another name which is always on the list is that of the good natured "Silver Queen, Mrs. Mackay, who never minds taking trouble for a good object.

SNUBBED BY LABOUCHERE. Still, although our pretty cousins from across the Atlantic very frequently under-take the dispensation of fascinating cakes and refreshing drinks, it was not an American who received the well-known snub at the hands of Mr. Labouchere, but an En-glish professional beauty. Soon after the glish professional beauty. Soon after the introduction of the lancy fair, it became customary for ladies, with shame be it said, to enhance the value of such wares as button holes, cigars or drinks by putting the flower in the purchaser's coat with their own fair fingers, by biting the end of the cigar, or by putting the glass to their own lips. The story runs that Mr. Labouchere, having been beguiled into one of these mighty crowds, took refuge at the refreshment stall and tasked for a cup of tea. Stretching out his hand to receive it, he asked the price. "A shilling," replied the beauty; but raising the cup to her lips, and bestowing a fascinating glance on the would-be purchaser, she continued: "Now I shall ask a sovereign." "Thanks," he returned laconically; "but I should prefer a clean cup!" her revolting practice, only intro-

duced this season at the Al Fresco Fayre

## JOSHUA

A STORY OF THE EXODUS.

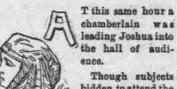
By Georg Ebers,

with his people, and she knew his iron will, and that the terrible foe was armed not

alone against Pharach's threats but even against her passionate supplications. Now she would meet Joshua, and he, the son of Nun and the most noble of the He-

all of that race in their midst, to whom they attribute their troubles. One man is found and stoned to death, the other houses being deserted by their occupants. Hornecht, Captain of Pharach's bowmen, passed by the ruins of the Hebrow village, and in rescuing some cats, held sacred by the Egyptians, discovers the unconscious form of Ephraim, a Hebrew youth, who was the heaven of a measure from Mixing. who was the bearer of a message from Miriam to his uncle Joshua, a Captain in Pharaoh's army and a warm friend of Hornecht. The latter has a widowed daughter, Kasana, who was compelled by her father to marry an Egyptian while loving Joshua. Joshua had just reian while loving Joshua. Joshua had just re-turned from a long campaign, and knew little of what had transpired among his people. He was satisfied with his position, which was one of honor. He has determined within himself to stay with the Egyptians, when Ephraim deliv-ers his message from Miriam, the prophetess, calling upon Joshua to lead his people out of Egypt. Joshua was still unshaken in his deter-mination to remain in Egypt. mination to remain in Egypt, when he was called to see Eliáb, an aged slave, who had been H. R. H. the Duchess of Teck, with her son and daughter, found purchasers for innumerable baskets of strawberries. The Countess of Kilmorey and the Dowager Countess of Mayo did a thriving trade in suddenly taken ill. The old man talked to Joshua about the exodus until the latter resolves to join his people in their wanderings. Joshua returns to his tent, and tells Ephriam that he will resign his position in Pharosh's armyand join his people. Joshus is summoned by Pharosh and during his absence Ephraim, whose heart is filled with love of Kasana, defans and kittens, a strange combination, while Mrs. "Tay Pay" O'Connor, Mrs. Oscar Wilde, and Miss Justin McCarthy made no end of money at the "Home Rule" stall by the sale of exquisite lace, handkerchiefs, carved bog-oak "dhudeens" and photographs of Mr. Parnell and other Irish patricis. termines to go to her and bid her farewell. On his way to find Kasana Ephraim falls fainting

CHAPTER IX.



the hall of audience.

Though subjects bidden to attend the king commonly had hours to wait, the Hebrew's patience was put to no severe test. At this time of deep mourning the spacious rooms of the paiace, in which a gay and noisy throng were wont to move, were as still as the grave, for not the alavas and sentries only, but many persons of superior rank in immediate attendance on the royal pair, had fled from the pestilence and escaped without leave.

Here and there a solitary priest or official leaned against a pillar or cowered on the ground, hiding his face in his hands, while awaiting some command. Soldiers went about trailing their arms and in silent brooding. Now and then a few young priests in mourning robes stole through the deserted rooms and speechlessly swung the silver conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all active conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said their brilliancy was startling in such a shrunken, huddled, stooping figure.

This old man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs to the second prophet, said man had long since left all scrive conduct of affairs

when our appetite for them has been so thoroughly cloyed, a pang of regret shoots through our hearts that their failure may mean want, pain or sickness to those for whose benefit they were held. Surely the fertile brain—if it is still in the land of the ground, hiding his face in his hands, while awaiting some command. Soldiers went about trailing their arms and in silent brooding. Now and then a few young priests in mourning robes stole through the deserted rooms and speechlessly awung the silver censers, which shed a pungent perfume of resin and juniper.

It was as though a terrible incubus weighed on the palace and it inhabitants, for saided to the loss of the Kingle balance.

remarkably true fact that there are many who, refusing a sovereign in charity, will pay five times that amount into the hands of a duchess for some utterly useless trifle.

ETHEL M. MACKENZIE, for, added to the loss of the King's beloved son, which came home to many hearts, the fear of death and the desert wind had crushed the energies of mind and body



hope, ambition, gratitude or fear, devotion or hatred, Joshua saw to-day only bowed

heads and downcast looks. Baie alone, the second prophet of Amon, seemed untouched by sorrow or the terrors of the night and the enervating influences of the day, for he greeted the captain in the ante-chamber as frankly and cheerfully as ever, and assured him, though in an undertone, that no one dreamed of calling him to account for the sins of his people. But when the Hebrew, of his own free will, acwering the Hebrew, of his own free will, acwering the had been allied to to the divinity, but when once he had raised his hand to defend one of his own race against those to whom he had been allied knowledged that at the moment when he was sent for by the King he was in the act of going to the superior captains of the army to beseech them to release him from his service, the priest interrupted him to remind him of the debt of gratitude which he (Baie) owed to him. And he declared that for his part he would do his utmost to keep him with the army and to prove to him that an Egyptian knew how to honor faithful service without respect of persons or considerations of birth, nay, even against Pharaoh's will; and of this he would pres

ently speak with him in secret. But the Hebrew had no time to reiterate his purpose, for the head chamberlain in-terrupted them to lead Joshua into the pre-sence of the "kind God."

Pharaoh awaited him in the smaller re ception hall, adjoining the royal apartments. It was a noble room, and looked more spacious to-day than when, as usual, it was filled with a crowd. Only a few courtiers and priests, with some of the Queen's ladies, formed a small group, all in deep mourning, round the throne; opposite the King, squatting in a circle on the ground, were the King's councilors and interpreters, wearing each his ostrich plume.

All were budges of mourning, and the monotonous chant of the wailing women, broken now and then by a loud, shrill, tremulous outery, came pealing out from the inner rooms and found its way to the great hall, a token that death had claimed a vic-

tim even in the palace.

The King and Queen sat on a conch under a canopy of black; the throne itself was of ivory and gold. Instead of their splendid state attire they were clad in dark robes and the royal wife and mother, who bewailed her first-born, leaned motionless and with downcast head against her husband's shoul-

ground, as if lost in a dream. The scepter had fallen from his hand and lay in his lap. The Queen had been torn from the corpse of her son, which was now given over to the embalmers, and it was not till she entered the audience hall that she had been able to control her tears. But she had not thought of resistance, for the unrelenting ceremonial of court life made the Queen's ceremonial of court life made the Queen's presence indispensable at any audience of high importance. And to-day of all days she certainly would fain have escaped, but that Pharach had commanded her to appear. She knew what counsel was to be taken, and approved of it beforehand, for she was wholly possessed of her droad of the power of Mesu, the Hebrew, called by his own people Moses, and of his God, who

could understand her grief! And how often in Egypt it was the wife who intluenced her husband's attitude to the gods!

And the high priest had frequently seen Hebrew men and wemen worshiping devently in the sanctuaries of Egypt. Even if Mesu should succeed in persuading them to acknowledge one God, he, the experienced old man foresaw with certainty that they would ere long turn away from the invisible Spirit who must ever remain remote and unreal to their apprehension, and flock back in hundreds to the gods they could understand.

Author of "UARDA,"

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS. In the story opens with the death of the first-born of Egypt. The Egyptians, frenzied by the great calamity that has overtaken them, descend upon the Hebrow quarter with intent to slay upon

brews of Tanis, could succeed, if any man could, in carrying out such measures as she and her husband might think best for all

more corpses than enough already; what we lack are workers. Let us try to keep our hold on what we are so likely to lose."

And this milder counsel had been quite after the heart of Pharach, who had had enough of lamentation, and who would have thought it less rash to go unarmed into a lion's eage than to defy the terrible Hebrew any further.

So he had turned a deaf ear to the incitements of the second prophet, whose decisive and energetic nature had an influence all the more powerful as his own was irresolute, and had approved old Ruie's proposal that Joahus, the man of war, should be sent to his people to treat with them in Pharach's name—a plan which had calmed his fears and inspired him with new hopes.

Baie himself had at last agreed to this suggestion. It gave him a further chance of undermining the throne he hoped to overthrow, and if once the Hebrews were reestablished in the land Prince Siptah, in whose eyes no punishment was too severe for the Hebrews, who hated him, might very probably seize the scepter of the cowardly Manephtah. But first the fugitives must be stopped, and for this Joahus was the right man. No one, Baie thought, was better fitted to win the confidence of an unsuspicious soldier than Pharach himself and his royal wife.

The old high priest was on this point of the same opinion, although he had nothing to do with the conspiracy; and thus the

the same opinion, although he had nothing to do with the conspiracy; and thus the sovereigns had determined to interrupt the lamentations for the dead and themselves speak with the Hebrew.

Joshua fell on his face before their feet,

Joshua fell on his face before their feet, and when he rose the King's weary face was bent on him, sadly indeed, but graciously. The father who had lost his first born son had, according to custom, sacrificed his hair and beard to the razor. They had formerly framed his face in glossy black, but near 20 years of anxious rule had turned them gray, and his figure had lost its upright bearing and had a languid, senile stoop, though he was scarcely past 50. His name though he was scarcely past 50. His regular features were still handsome and ther was something pathetic in their melancho softness, evidently incapable of any seve



grander nature or the teaching of a you more richly graced with all the gifts the spirit. He had initiated the Hebre the spirit. He had initiated the Hebrew into all the highest mysteries, and had expected the greatest results for Egypt and the priesthood; and when Mesu had one day slain an overseer who was unmercifully flogging one of his fellow Hebrews, and had fled into the desert, Ruie had bewalled the rash deed as deeply as if his own son had committed it and was to suffer the consequences. His intercession had procured Mesu's pardon, but when Mesu had returned to Egypt, and that change had been wrought in him which his friend in the templé called his spostasy, he had caused his old master a keener grief than by his flight. If Buie had been younger, he would have hated the man who had cheated his dearest hopes, but the old priest, Miriam Calling Upon Her People tension, especially when a smile lent beson, though his voice, which was agreeable, generally had an exhausted and plaintive sound. He was not born to rule; 13 brothers, elder than he, had died before the heirship to the throne had develved upon him, and he, meanwalle, as the handsomest youth in all the land, the darling of the women and a light-heasted favorite of fortune, had lived a life of unbroken enjoyment till he had almost arrived at manhood. Then he had succeeded him father, Rameses the Great; and hardly had he grasped the scepter when the Libyans, with strong allies, had rebelled against him rule. The veteran troops and their captains, schooled in his father's wars, helped him to conquer. But in the 20 years which had now elapsed since his father's death his armles had rarely had any rest, for rabab cheated his dearest hopes, but the old priest, to whom the human heart was as an open book, and whose sober impartiality enabled him to put himself in the place of his fel-low man, confessed to himself that it was his own fault that he had failed to foresee this failing away. Education and dogma had made of Mesu, the Hebrew, an Egypt-ian priest after his own heart and pleasing armies had rarely had any rest, for rabalagainst those to whom he had been allied only by human agencies, he was lost to the Egyptians. He was henceforth a true son of his people, and whithersoever this high-minded and strong-willed man might lead, others must inevitably follow. lions had constantly to be quelled, now in the East and now in the West, and instead of dwelling in Thebes, where he had spent many happy years, and living in the most pergeous



people; he had confessed to Ruie himself that it was the faith in one God. Mesu had denied that he was guilty of perjury and had pledged himself never to betray the mysteries to his people, but only to lead them back to the God whom their forefathers had served before Joseph and his kindred had ever come into Egypt. The one god of the initiated was, no doubt, in many respects like the God of the Hebrews, and that was precisely what had reassured the ancient sage; for he knew by experience that the common folk would not be content with a god, one and invisible, such as many with a god, one and invisible, such as many of the more advanced of his own disciples found it difficult to conceive of. The men found it difficult to conceive of. The men and women of the masses required aceasible images of everything of which they perceived the effects in and about them, and this need the religion of the Egyptians gratified. What comfort could a love-lorn maid find in an invisible and creative power, governing the course of the universe. She would be drawn to the gentle Hatha, who held in her beneficent grasp the cours which bind her beneficent grasp the cords which bind heart to heart, the fair and powerful goddess heart to heart, the fair and powerful goddess
of procreation before whom she could pour
forth in full confidence all that weighed on
her soul. Or a mother who longed to snatch
a darling child from death—how could her
small sorrows concern the incomprehensible
and almighty Being who ruled the whole
world? But, Ils the gracious mother, who
herself had wept in such deep anguinh, she

forced sometimes to lead his armise into the field, and sometimes to reside at Tanla, Thus, only could be settle the difficulties that disturbed the border province, and in this he yielded willingly to the counsels of Ruie. In the later years of his father's reign the national sanctuary at Thebes, and consequently, its high priest, had attained greater wealth and power than the royal family, and it suited Menephtah's indolent nature to be an instrument rather than a master, so long as he abdicated none of the external honors due to Pharach. These he guarded with a resolute care which he was incapable of exerting when more serious matters demanded it.

The gracious condescension with which The gracious condescension with which the King received him gratified Joshua and at the same time roused his suspicions. However, he had the courage to declare freely that he desired to be released from his office and from the oath he had taken to his sovereign Lord.

Pharach listened unmoved, and it was not till the soldier had confessed that his father's commands had moved him to take this step that Pharach signed to the high

forced sometimes to lead his armies into the

priest, who then spoke in scarcely and may continue dutiful to his father must be one of the most faithful of Pharach's sur-

one of the most initial of Pharachas are ants. Go, then, do the bidding of Nun. The child of the sun, the lord of Upper and Lower Egypt, sets you free. But en one condition, which I, as the minister of his master, declare to you."

"And what is that?" inquired Johna.

And again the King signed to the ald priest; then he sank back on the throne, while Ruis fixed his piercing ages on Joshua and went on: "That which the Lord of both worlds re-

quires of you by my mouth is easy to fulfill You must return, to be his servant and on of us again, as soon as your people and their chief, who brought such wos on this land, shall have taken the hand of the divine son shall have taken the hand of the divi of the Sun which he vouchastes to hol to them in pardon and shall have com under the shadow of his throne. He, divine mercy, is ready to attach th him and to his land again with rich; soon as they come home from the whither they are gone facts to merit their god. Mark me well! All the o

